

106. SNIPPIT. *Tringa* — ?

This turns out to be the true *Tringa pectoralis*. I have also procured it at Amoy.

109. LESSER SNIPPIT.

This bird appears to be *Tringa subminuta* of Middendorff (Sibir. Reise, ii. p. 22).

To the Snippits we may add the Common Dunlin, which is also abundant, *Tringa alpina*.

Among the Sandpipers must be included *Totanus fuscus* and *Terekia javanica*.

121. CURLEW.

My specimens I did not carefully examine at the time. I find now that they have no white on their rumps. They were young birds, and therefore hard to identify; but I am strongly of opinion that they are to be referred to *Numenius australis*, Gould, of Australia, already noticed by v. Schrenck as occurring in Amoorland (Amur-Reise, i. p. 426).

To this group we must also add the Bar-tailed Godwit, *Limosa lapponica*, from Peking.

Among the Herons, Mr. Fleming has brought away *Ardetta sinensis*.

Mr. Fleming's collection also comprises a Rail and a Crake, respectively identical with the species found in India—*Rallus indicus*, Blyth, and *Porzana bailloni* (Vieill.).

159. JAVAN TERN.

Sterna javanica, Horsf., I find is not a true *Sterna* after all. Our bird appears to be the true *Hydrochelidon nigra*, L.

In conclusion, I have to record my best thanks to Mr. Whiteley for permitting me to examine and take notes from his series of Peking birds before they were distributed.

VIII.—*Corrections and Additions to Captain BLAKISTON's Paper "On the Ornithology of Northern Japan"* (vol. iv. No. 16. p. 309).

SINCE the publication of my paper in the last Number of 'The Ibis,' Mr. Robert Swinhoe has arrived in this country with a large part of his extensive collection of Chinese birds, and with a great

stock of knowledge on the subject. He has kindly examined the specimens on which my list was founded, and the result is that I have to acknowledge certain errors in it, consequent on a very limited knowledge of oriental ornithology. At the same time, however, I am glad to be able to introduce some more species of birds to the fauna of Northern Japan.

Following the order of the list at—

Page 314. The paragraph on *Buteo japonicus* (which name crept in on account of one of my Chinese specimens being of that species) refers to *Circus aeruginosus*, the Marsh Harrier of Europe. The specimen, which is from Hakodadi, Mr. J. H. Gurney considers to be an adult female, having the light markings on the secondaries, the feathers of the throat, and upper part of the breast, paler than is usual. Thus at p. 316, the note concerning Harriers must be taken as referring to other species, and will read as it should be, if the words "and some," in line 11, are struck out.

P. 316. *Hirundo urbica* must be omitted. The specimen referred to, shot in July (not March), on close comparison, is found to differ in having the whole upper parts reflecting purple, in place of blue-green; the chin, close to the bill, sooty; the under-wing plumes dusky, in place of white; and in the shafts of the breast, belly, and rump feathers being brown, and showing as thin longitudinal streaks on the white. It seems to agree very nearly with Mr. Gould's specimen of *Chelidon cashmiriensis*, described by him from that country (P. Z. S. 1858, p. 356). A Martin, from Northern China, comes between this and *H. urbica* of Europe*.

P. 318. *Locustella ochotensis* (Middend.), as identified by Mr. Swinhoe, must stand in place of *Calamoherpe cantillans*.

P. 319. With regard to the Thrushes, I must reduce my specimens of *Turdus cardis* by two, which Mr. Swinhoe considers to be the young of *Turdus sibiricus*, Pallas. These were shot by myself, from among a number, in a small pine-wood near Hakodadi, in August. The most striking features which distinguish the young of this species from that of *T. cardis* are the light-

* Capt. Blakiston's Japanese Martin has since been named by Mr. Swinhoe *Chelidon blakistoni* (see p. 90 of this Number).—ED.

coloured streaks in the middle of the feathers of the head, back, and wing-coverts. The young are subject to as great variations in the general colour of the plumage as those of *T. cardis*,—my two specimens, which are both young males, differing, if anything, rather more than the two young given in pl. 29 of the 'Fauna Japonica.'

P. 321. For *Parus rubidus* read *Parus varius*.

P. 322. *Sitta roseilia* agrees exactly with a specimen in the possession of Mr. Gould, from Archangel, which he considers to be *S. uralensis*, Licht.

P. 327. On comparison with specimens in Mr. Swinhoe's collection, the Finch inserted as *Ligurinus sinicus* turns out to be the larger of the two species, namely *Ligurinus kawarahiba*, figured in pl. 48 of the 'Fauna Japonica.'

P. 328. Among the Buntings, one was left blank in my paper. I now propose to fill this space with the name *Emberiza minor*, as the specimen—an adult male, shot by myself, in long grass, near Hakodadi, on the island of Yesso, on the 3rd of September, 1861—seems referable, according to Mr. Swinhoe, to the *Emberiza schœnielus minor* noted by Middendorff, Sib. Reise, p. 144. Owing to its plumage being much worn, the following unscientific description is all I can give of it:—Length 5·7 in.; wing 2·3 in. Bill rather elongated, and sharp at the point, of a dark horn-colour; eye brown; feet, when fresh, reddish brown; entire head and throat very dark brown—nearly black; back portion and sides of the neck grey, tinged with chestnut; back and wing-coverts mixed grey, dark brown, and bay; wing-feathers dull brown, having the inner edges white, except towards the ends of the primaries; tail somewhat rounded, of a dark brown, with nearly half the outer pair of feathers white, and a small longitudinal mark at the end of the second pair. The primaries are nearly of one length, the second, third, and fourth being rather the longest, but they reach little beyond the secondaries. Whole under parts light brownish grey, below the black throat, which reaches three-quarters of an inch from the bill.

P. 329. *Turtur rupicola* should have been in *italics*, as I did not preserve a specimen of it.

P. 330. For *Charadrius mongolicus* read *Charadrius longipes*,—the true *Charadrius mongolicus* of Pallas being a *Hiaticula*—the same as *H. ruficollis*, Blyth, of India, according to Mr. Swinhoe.

P. 331. The Snipe included in my list has been compared with specimens of *Gallinago solitaria* of Hodgson, but it certainly is not of that species, being entirely devoid of the white patches on the back and wings, and of a generally lighter colour. It seems to agree with Mr. Gould's *G. australis*, the only differences being its slightly inferior size and more reddish hue. The sex of my specimen is doubtful; its length is 12·3 in., that of the wing 5·8 in. I may remark, that the figure in the 'Fauna Japonica' (pl. 68) looks like an imperfect copy of *G. solitaria*, and may (though it would not be fair to assume such as the case) have been taken from a specimen not killed in Japan.

P. 331. *Podiceps auritus* should stand as *Podiceps philippensis*, being identical with Chinese specimens of that species.

In conclusion, I must express my thanks to Dr. Sclater, Mr. J. H. Gurney, Mr. G. R. Gray, Mr. Gould, and Mr. Swinhoe, for the assistance they have so readily afforded me.

THOS. BLAKISTON.

London, Nov. 30, 1862.

IX.—*Note on Corvus senex, Garn.' & Less., and Corvus fuscicapillus, G. R. Gray.* By ALFRED R. WALLACE, F.Z.S.

ON looking over Schlegel's 'Notice sur le genre *Corvus*,' and comparing his figures and descriptions with my specimens from the Malay Archipelago, I was surprised to find that his *Corvus senex* was not Lesson's species, but a quite different bird, obtained by me at the Aru Islands, which Mr. G. R. Gray inserted in his list (Proc. Zool. Soc. 1858) as *C. orru*, but afterwards (on receiving the true *C. orru* from Dorey) named *C. fuscicapillus*. Schlegel's specimen appears to have been an immature female. It agrees exactly with mine in the high-arched bill, which is very much compressed, and in all the principal dimensions; but the adult birds have the plumage in both sexes purple-black, glossy above, except the head and neck, which are of a deep sooty brown. The face is thickly plumed; but in a young specimen which I